



CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES

Tables 1 and 1A: **REPORTED CRIMES AND CLEARANCES** (Pages 5 and 6)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Most supplementary variables were not provided.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department has identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Table 2: **SUPPLEMENTAL DETAIL FOR SELECTED REPORTED CRIMES** (Pages 7 and 8)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Dollar values for property stolen and most supplementary variables were not provided.

For 2002, supplemental crime data was estimated for the Torrance Police Department. Stolen property values were not provided due to a records management system problem.

Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C: **FELONY ARRESTS** (Pages 9-11)

The Bakersfield Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for February through December 1995. The 1995 estimates for this agency were calculated by averaging the number of arrests reported for 1992, 1993, and 1994. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count (after the January 1995 data reported by the agency were extracted).

The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department has identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C: **MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS** (Pages 12-14)

Misdemeanor burglary became a new CJS codeable offense in 2001.

"Status offenses" include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These offenses can only be committed or engaged in by a juvenile.

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The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department has identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Table 5: **TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS** (Page 15)

The Bakersfield Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for February through December 1995. The 1995 estimates for this agency were calculated by averaging the number of arrests reported for 1992, 1993, and 1994. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count (after the January 1995 data reported by the agency were extracted).

The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department has identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES (continued)

Tables 6 and 6A: DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS (Pages 16 and 17)

The 2002 adult felony arrest disposition data were not available in time for inclusion in this publication.

The 1993 through 1996 OBTS report files were accessed in May 1998. The 1997 file was accessed in September 1998. The 1998 file was accessed in November 1999. The 1999 file was accessed in May 2001. The 2000 file was accessed in January 2002. The 2001 file was accessed in January 2003.

Dispositions of adult felony arrests in state correctional institutions, while included in statewide totals, are excluded from county-level totals. Some county data may not match previously published data due to the exclusion of the state correctional institutions.

In 1999, labels were changed from Superior and Lower Court to Court Disposition because of court unification.

"Other" includes no sentence given, sentence suspended, and sentence stayed.

Sacramento County's counts are low for 1995 through 1997. This is attributed to problems with a new reporting system.

The San Francisco Police Department does not report law enforcement releases. All cases are turned over to the District Attorney's Office for such a determination.

After reviewing the 1993 through 1997 disposition data, the Santa Barbara County District Attorney responded with a letter expressing concerns about their data. For a copy of the letter, contact the CJSC's Special Requests Unit.

Table 7: ADULT PROBATION (Page 18)

The sources of data are monthly reports of summary data from county probation departments.

These data include adults placed on supervised probation as of December 31, 1993-2002. Court probation, diversion, and summary probation are not included.

In 1998, labels were changed from Superior and Lower court to Felony and Misdemeanor offense because of court unification.

"Other" includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, death, sentence vacated, successful appeal, deportation, etc.

Table 8: JAIL PROFILE SURVEY (Page 19)

The source for the average daily jail population is the California Board of Corrections' (BOC) "Jail Profile Survey."

Average Daily Population: the average number of inmates housed in a local facility per day. The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), disabled housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.

Counts for Type I facilities are collected on an annual basis at the close of the fiscal year (June 30). Prior to FY 2000/2001, the counts are for the first quarter of each fiscal year (July through September). Due to changes in the BOC's reporting, the FY 2000/2001 data may not be comparable to prior years.

Type II, III, and IV facilities are reported from 64 jurisdictions for the third quarter of the fiscal year (July through September). Counts for 1993-1999 are for January through December. Data were not available for January through September 1995, therefore, the 1995 data was reported from the October through December quarterly report.

Counts may not add to the total due to projections and rounding of numbers made by the Board of Corrections.

Table 9: CRIMINAL JUSTICE FULL-TIME PERSONNEL (Page 20)

Law enforcement personnel counts are obtained from a one-day survey taken on October 31. Other personnel counts are taken on June 30. Department of Corrections and Youth Authority personnel are fiscal year counts obtained from the State of California Governor's Budget.

Prosecution, public defense, and probation department survey forms were revised in 1996; since then, counts reflect all full-time personnel, regardless of the funding source.

Inconsistencies in year-to-year data may be attributed to individual agency interpretations of personnel classifications.

Personnel in the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES (continued)

Personnel for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Counts may not match previously published data due to changes in categories and/or file adjustments.

The California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol in July 1995. For comparable trend data, the counts for these two agencies were combined for 1993 and 1994.

The passage of Assembly Bill 196 required that county-level child support programs, previously administered by district attorneys, be operated by local child support agencies. This accounts for the large decrease in prosecution personnel from 2001 to 2002.

"Auxiliary" includes court commissioners and referees.

The Lassen County Public Defender did not report data for 2001.

The Alameda County Probation Department did not report data for 2000.

Table 10: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES (Page 21)

Expenditure data for FY 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 were not available from the Office of the State Controller in time for inclusion in this publication.

Expenditure data are based on a fiscal year (July through June).

Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction and capital expenditures are not included.

Expenditures for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.

Counties reporting a negative expenditure are shown as zero.

Effective January 1995, the justice courts became municipal courts. Then, effective January 1998, the municipal courts ceased to exist and became entities of superior courts.

Since FY 1998/1999, expenditure data for "Constable and marshals" and "Court reporters and transcribers" are included in the "Courts" category.

All amounts shown in this table have been rounded and are shown in thousands.

San Francisco County expenditure data are reported separately by the City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller.

NOTES:

- In January 1997, the Southern Pacific Railroad merged with the Union Pacific Railroad.
- In July 1995, the California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol.
- Rates for the California Crime Index, larceny-theft and arson crimes, and arrests are not computed for county populations which are less than 100,000.
- Rates may not add to subtotals or total because of rounding.
- Percentages may not total 100.0 because of rounding.
- With the exception of clearance rates (Table 1A), percent distributions are not calculated when the total number upon which those percentages are based is less than 50.
- See Data Characteristics and Known Limitations, located in the Appendix, for additional information.

 **2002 Profiles**